

Belarusian

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
<i>Upper case letters</i>		<i>Lower case letters</i>	
А	A	а	a
Б	B	б	b
В	V	в	v
Г	H	г	h
Ґ (see Note 1)	G	ґ (see Note 1)	g
Д	D	д	d
Е	E	е	e
Ё	ĪŌ	ё	īō
Ж	ŽH	ж	zh
З	Z	з	z
И (see Note 2)	Ī	и (see Note 2)	ī
Ї	Ī	ї	ī
І	I	і	i
Й	Ī	й	ī
К	K	к	k
Л	L	л	l
М	M	м	m
Н	N	н	n
О	O	о	o
П	P	п	p
Р	R	р	r
С	S	с	s
Т	T	т	t
У	U	у	u
Ў	Ū	ў	ū
Ф	F	ф	f
Х (see Note 3)	Kh	х (see Note 3)	kh
Ц	Ts	ц	ts
Ч	Ch	ч	ch
Ш	Sh	ш	sh
Щ (see Note 4)	Shch	щ (see Note 4)	shch
Ъ	" (hard sign)	ъ	" (hard sign)

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<i>Upper case letters</i>		<i>Lower case letters</i>	
Ы	Y	ы	y
Ь	' (soft sign)	ь	' (soft sign)
Ѣ (see Note 2)	Ě	ѣ (see Note 2)	ě
Э	Ě	э	ě
Ю	ĪŪ	ю	īū
Я	ĪĀ	я	īā

Note

1. Letter found in Old Belarusian and in modern publications in Tarashkevitsa orthography.
2. Letter is considered obsolete for the modern Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet; found primarily in Old Belarusian and occasionally in late 19th- and early 20th-century texts.
3. Do not confuse with the digraph кр (also romanized as “kh”). Manual review may be needed when transcribing data in vernacular characters in order to distinguish x from кр.
4. Letter is considered obsolete for the modern Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet; found primarily in Old Belarusian and occasionally in late 19th- and early 20th-century texts. Do not confuse with the digraph шч (also romanized as “shch”). Manual review may be needed when transcribing data in vernacular characters in order to distinguish щ from шч.